THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, October 11, 1811. No. 1297

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market, between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

THE Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments: also the farewell address of George Washington, Esq. to the People of the United States, on his resigning the Presidency.

The Englishman's rights, or, a Dialouge between a Barrister at Law and a Juryman. *Being a choice help for all who are qualified by law to serve on juries.*

Logan's Sermons

Sermon's on the Divinity of Christ, by Robert Hawker, D. D.

Hopkin's Treatise on the Millenium

The Christian Economy, translated from the original Greek of an old manuscript, found in the isle of Patmos.

Death a Vision, or the solemn departure of Saints and Sinners, represented under the simlitude of a dream, by John Macgowan

Christ's Famous Titles, and the Believers Golden Chain. By William Dyer.

Dialogues of Devils

History of the Devil.

The Wonderful Magazine, and Extraordinary Museum.

Josephus' Works, 3 vols. 8vo

Leo the Tenth, by Roscoe, 4 vols.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols.

Gibbon's Roman Empire, 8 vols.

Wonders of Creation, 2 vols. 12mo.

Columbian Muse, a selection of American Poetry

Lyrical Ballads, by W. Wordsworth

Joan of Acre, an epic poem, by Southey

Peasant's Tale, a rural poem, by William Halloway.

Bruce's Travels to discover the source of the Nile, 6 vols. 8mo.

Miller's Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century, 2 vols. 8mo.

Robertson's Charles V. 3 vols.

Dumberger's Travels in Africa.

The Dictionary of Merchandize, and Nomenclature in all Languages, for the use of counting houses

Gibson's Surveying

Simpson's Euclid

Algebra

Elements of the Conic Sections.

October 1, 1811.

Allegheny County, ss.

AT an Orphans Court, held for the county of Allegheny, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th of September, anno domini 1811; Present the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esq. President, and George Wallace, an Associate Judge of the same Court.

ON motion of John M'Donald, Esq attorney of Thomas Wallace, the Court grant a rule, that the heirs and legatees of Edward Loughery, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all other persons concerned, shew cause on the first day of next November Term, 1811, why the real estate of the said Edward Loughery, deceased, to wit: a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said Borough number 44, bounded by Penn street, lot No. 43, the Allegheny river, and lot No. 45; also another piece of Ground, situate in the same Borough, being half of lot No. 335, bounded by Fourth-street, Redoubt alley, the south end of the same lot, and lot No. 334, with the improvements and appurtenances, should not be awarded to the said Thomas Wallace, agreeably to a valuation of an inquest upon the same estate held, and to the said Court returned in due form of law, valuing the said estate at the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars. And the Court order, that a copy of this rule be served personally on John Darragh, Esquire, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy Loughery, one of the heirs of said Edward Loughery, deceased; that a copy thereof be published for three successive weeks previous to the first day of next term, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that further notice be given by eight written or printed advertisements put up in the most public places of the Borough.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, Clk. O. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811. tf

PROPOSALS OF A COURSE OF LECTURES
ON CHEMISTRY.

SINCE the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, each peculiar age has been distinguished for some favourite science, which the scholar could not be ignorant of without a kind of opprobrium, and which in the mere man of the world and *dilettante* was deemed an essential accomplishment. Chemistry appears to hold in the nineteenth century the same rank, which the metaphysics of the schools and theological discussions held in former ages.—From the smoky laboratory of the professional chemist, the study of this science has found its way into the palaces of the great, and into the very closet of the fair, and since a few years only it has transmigrated from the fashionable circles of the English and French capitals into the elegant society of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. This circumstance alone, tmight be with many, a sufficient motive to foster a taste for this science even in ahese remote regions. But chemistry has o much better claim to recommend itself t the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. It is inimately connected with almost all those arts and manufactures, to which this borough owes its present flourishing state, and there is no doubt, but that a more profound study of chemistry and mineralogy will highly contribute towards improving existing establishments, and towards opening a variety of new branches of industry, and of new sources of wealth—Under the plea of these considerations, Dr. FR. AIGSTER proposes to institute in this borough a series of Lectures on Chemistry, in which the fundamental principles of this science will be developed in a manner adapted to every understanding, and illustrated by a number of experiments equally instructive and amusing. The various applications of the science to medicine, to arts and to manufactures, will in the same time be taken notice of, as far as the limits of an elementary course of lectures will admit.

The Lectures will begin on the first of November, and terminate on the first of April. Previous to the opening of the regular lectures a public introductory lecture will be delivered.

The price of subscription is twenty dollars paid in advance—ladies will pay but half that sum.

☞ Owners of landed estates are invited to forward to Dr. Aigster for analysis the more interesting minerals, which they may meet with in their lands, especially those which would furnish materials for his proposed manufacture of mineral acids and salts.

THOMAS PERKINS,
Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker
Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, tha he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,
Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do. do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &c. &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B. The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 2, 1811.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the London Courier, of the 27th of July.

AMERICA.

The conduct and known disposition of the American government for the last five or six years, the infuriate wish for a war with Great Britain in the more numerous, though least respectable part of the Anglo-American population, have perplexed the thinking men among themselves and disgusted the noble minded every where. From their disjunction to the French revolution, and during the earlier periods of the Revolution, in what light were the Anglo Americans regarded by other Nations of Christendom? As a People, who had acquired at once glory and national independence, by a perilous, and for a time most unequal contest with the then most feared and most formidable empire of the world, and this too, their Mother Country; a people who began, and followed up, this most hazardous enterprise, not to emancipate themselves—for they already enjoyed an extent of liberty, both personal and political, impracticable in the old world, nor yet to repel any important injury; but almost wholly in the *prospective* defence of freedom and equal rights, in a maintenance of a *principle!* As a people, who after the successful close of their struggle scarcely allowed the name of legitimate Government to any constitution, in which the Supreme Power was not periodically resumed by the nation and re-delegated by the majority; and who in the jealousy of republicanism had themselves delegated the executive power so parsimoniously, as to render the written law inadequate to the protection of the weak from the strong! In fine, as a people who, subduing the hereditary prejudice, of contempt and dislike from contrariety of national character, and avowed a warm predilection for France and for Frenchmen, first, as their assistants, and again as their followers, in the maintenance of self-government and the chastisement of foreign interference.

Such, appeared America at the commencement of the French Revolution, and during the continuance of the republic.—Since then Republican Rights have been exchanged for military despotism, and the soldiers of liberty have become the blood-hounds of the most remorseless tyranny, and the most insatiate ambition. The independence of all the surrounding States has been trampled on, the names of many obliberated, and the commercial Republics, distinguished by an excess of wrong and mockery, which has been as carefully proportioned to their former liberty and happiness, as if it were high treason to the conqueror even to have been free and prosperous! Forms of Government the most fantastic, and a code of laws inadequate to all the just purposes of law, have been prescribed indiscriminately to France and all her fellow vassals, with as little respect to the interests, habits, and wishes of the several States, and imposed with as little ceremony, as a new parade-dress on a regiment of conscripts. The rights of States has been followed by those of individuals. Their property has been rooted up by plunder, or mowed down by still recurring contributions, and by taxes increasing, as the sources of payment are cut off or dried up. Lastly, all the youth and manhood of the finest parts of Europe from the Vistula to the shores of the Mediterranean, scarcely supply the voracity and external hunger of the *Conscription*, that vulture which perched on the steps of the throne on which the French Moloch sits incarnate, feeds on the heart of the giant victim beneath his foot! Nor, while all are oppressed, have single acts of peculiar atrocity been wanting. The ingenuity of guilt has learned to vary even the coaly Ethiop's skin with spots of deeper black. These are truths, unexaggerated truths: and, thank Heaven, they are likewise *notorious* truths, which faction cannot hide, which sophistry cannot mitigate—No! nor yet can the sickly prudery, so fashionable at present, of discountenancing the plain honest nomenclature of vice and virtue, avail to dilute them into insipidty.

Well then, if even the cold and torpid Hollander, with the French Bayonet at his throat, can hardly stifle the curse that is struggling there, what must not a nation of regenerated Republicans who stand at safe distance; who dared speak all they think, and express all they feel, among whom a general conviction cannot exist without relieving itself as PUBLIC OPINION—what must America have not felt? her old Ally, rendered yet more dear as a Sister Republic, enslaved to a foreign adventurer by means of the armies with which she herself had entrusted him, as her sworn soldier.—The Republic passed away like the dream of a slave, who had fallen asleep during the bargaining, which ended in transferring him to anew and more cruel master: and the name of liberty proscribed and treasonable! Add too the glaring contrast between the perjured Usurper of France, leprous with guilt, *furred* and coated with confluent great and small murders, and her own spotless WASHINGTON—and what must AMERICA have felt?

But one country, like a city on the breast of a high mountain, still looked down upon the stupendous inundation which had overwhelmed the rest of civilized Europe, safe, though not secure! Here was the sole refuge for the fugitives from the fury of the deluge; here the sole aid to those that yet struggled. From the same heights blew the strong wind, which shouldering the flood, held it back, like a wall of waters, threatening, yet suspended! Hence, and only hence, seemed to come the divine mandate, and no farther! Yes! Britain had remained entire when all else of Europe had been dismembered; she had risen and been strengthened, when all others had sunk abject and unresisting. With an expenditure of blood and treasure, with a fecundity of resource and obstinacy of effort, which the present age witnesses, and posterity will contemplate with such wonder, as almost tinges certainty with a feeling of unbelief, Great-Britain has supported her agony of glory, made herself mistress of the seas, and intercepting the iron rod with her trident, has saved from the usurper not only the ocean but every land and nation to which the ocean is the only practicable road.—And this Great-Britain has been enabled to do, because she is free, governed by equal laws, and (comparatively at least) moral, religious and obedient to the living instincts of honour and virtuous shame.

What then must not America have felt at this spectacle? For Britain *is her* mother country, the dear land of her forefathers! And if the same language, the same books, the same laws the same ancestry and (with exception of one single generation) the same history, can constitute *country*: if that dear and lofty word mean aught beside the clod under our feet; the Britons still remain the countrymen of Americans! Shall transitory injuries, or rather a transient injurious intention, which has left no trace behind, be allowed to expunge the gratitude for blessings that never can perish, and which every free American inherits by birth? But why speak of the past benefits! The countries are still interlinked by more and stronger claims of mutual benefit, than ever in former ages promised to perpetuate the alliance between two independent nations, and to place it out of the reach of human folly. Pre-eminently is America advantageous to Great-Britain, and G. Britain, scarcely less than *necessary* to America, if the gradual formation of a learned class and of a natural gentry, if the growth of arts and sciences, if the diffusion of a taste for the humanizing comforts of life, if a stimulus for agriculture, if commerce and commercial cities that alone can supply the stimulus, if union, if safety, if national independence be rightly placed among the necessities of a young and free country. It is British capital, which directly or indirectly sets half the industry of America in motion; it is the British fleets that give it protection and security. Truly might America say of the mother country; *her* war is our peace, her expenditure is our accumulation, her grandeur and opulence the best nurse of our prosperity, and her naval sovereignty the sole pledge of our national independence. Even now, and for years past, how has England enjoyed her wealth and power! In an almost boundless expenditure of both for the support of a generous nation, in fighting her own battles, and at the same time those of freedom and common humanity, for and with the patriots of the Peninsula, the history of whose wrongs and sufferings comprises more guilt, baseness and horror, than were ever before crowded into the same compass of time, and whose heroic efforts, though commenced and carried on under the heaviest obstacles, with the fewest means, and with no other hopes than were found in the name of Great-Britain, added to those drawn from the spirit and sanctity of their own unconquerable hearts, have atchieved more, and still promises more for the common cause of nations than all campaigns, and all the disciplined armies of the whole continent for 20 years.—Well then may America rejoice if it were only that the honors of liberty, which had been withered and blasted by her first imitator, the Republic of France, have been retrieved by regenerated Spain.

A curious list, says D'Israeli in his admirable essay on the literary character, may be formed of "*Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.*"

"Voiture was the son of a vintner, and like Prior, was so mortified whenever reminded of his original occupation, that it was said of him that wine which cheered the heart of all men, sickened that of Voiture. Rousseau, the poet, was the son of a cobler; and when his honest parent waited at the door of the theatre, to embrace his son on the success of his first piece, the inhuman poet repulsed the venerable parent with insult and contempt. Akenside ever considered his lameness as an unsupportable misfortune, since it continually reminded him of his origin, being occasioned by the fall of a cleaver from one of his father's blocks, a respectable butcher. Milton delighted in contemplating his own person, and the engraver not having reached our sublime bard's "ideal grace," he had pointed his indignation in four iambics. Among the complaints of Pope, is that of the "pictured shape." Even the strong minded Johnson would not be called "blinking Sam." Mr. Boswell tells us that Goldsmith attempted to shew his agility to be superior to the dancing of an ape, whose praise had occasioned him a fit of jealousy, but he failed in imitating his rival. The inscription under Boileau's portrait, describing his character with lavish panegyric, and a preference to Juvenal and Horace, is unfortunately known to have been written by himself.

"Men of genius are often reverenced only where they are known by their writings. In the romance of life they are divinities, in its history they are men. From errors of the mind and derelictions of the heart, they may not be exempt; these are perceived by their acquaintance, who can often discern only these qualities. The defect of great men are the consolation of the dunces."

It is the characteristic of genius to display no talent to ordinary men.

"The occupation of *making a great name* is perhaps more anxious and precarious than that of *making a fortune*. We sympathise with the merchant when he communicates melancholy to the social circle in consequence of a bankruptcy, or when he feels the elation of prosperity at the success of a vast speculation. The author is no less immersed in cares, or agitated by success, for literature has its bankruptcies and speculations."

The happiest writers are compelled to see some of their most magnificent ideas float along the immensity of mind beyond the feebie grasp of expression.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE WALL WHICH SEPARATES CHINA FROM TARTARY.

The wall which separates China from Tartary, is the most stupendous work ever produced by man; in the vicinity are cantonments for an army of considerable magnitude; at the extremity of which is a massy gateway of stone, defended by three iron doors, which guarded the pass between two countries formerly distinct. This wall, the pride of human labor, is supposed to be upwards of 200 miles in length. Its height varies according to the surface. Where one of us contrived to get to the top, it was thirty feet high, and about twenty four broad. the foundation is laid upon large stones, the superstructure is brick, the centre is a kind of mortar, covered with flag stone. A parapet of no ordinary strength runs on each side of an embattled wall.

If we consider that this immense fabric crosses the widest rivers, on arches of proportionate size, or in the said form connects mountains together, occasionally ascending the highest hills or descending the deepest dales, the most active powers of imagination will be required to realize this effort of man. In every situation however, the passage along it is easy and uninterrupted; and it serves as a military way from one exremity of the empire to the other. At proper intervals there are strong towers placed, whence signals are repeated, and any alarm may be communicated to the most distant parts by the telepraphe.

But man and his works are doomed to decay. Time has already laid his wasting hand on this celebrated monument of labor—and as it is now no longer necessary for security or defence, since the nations on both sides acknowledge one sovereign, it is more than probable that future travellers, in some remote age (for it will exist for ages still) may describe its ruins, and pause while they contemplated the instability of subluinary grandeur. Indeed in some places fragments have already tumbled down, and others menace the plains they once defended.

From the best accounts we could

receive, this wall has been built full 2000 years, nor can its traces be removed but with the consummation of all things.

About seven miles from the great wall there is a mountain, which exhibits an additional proof of the indefatigable labors of the works of public utility. A road thirty feet wide is cut through the solid rock; and to lessen the declevity, is sunk no less than an hundred feet from the summit of the mountain. Yet still the ascent has a tremendous appearance; and without this vast labour it could not have been surmounted by man.

From Clark's Travels in Russia, &c.

MOSCOW.

"We arrived at the season of the year in which this city is most interesting to strangers. Moscow is in every thing extraordinary; as well in disappointing expectation as in surpassing it; in causing wonder and derision, pleasure and regret. Let me conduct the reader back with me again to the gate by which we entered, and thence through the streets. Numerous spires glittered with gold, amidst burning domes and painted palaces, appeared in midst of an open plain, for several versts before you reached this gate.—Having passed you look about, and wonder what is become of the city, or where you are; and are ready to ask, once more, "How far is it to Moscow?" They will tell you, "This is Moscow!" and you behold nothing but a wide and scattered suburb, huts, gardens, pigsties, brick-walls, churches, dung-hills, palaces, timber-yards, ware houses, and a refuse, as it were, of materials sufficient to stock an empire with miserable towns and miserable villages. One might imagine all the states of Europe and Asia had sent a building by way of representative, to Moscow; and under this impresston, the eye is presented with deputies from all countries, holding congress: timber huts from regions beyond the Arctic; plastered palaces from Sweden and Denmark, not white-washed since their arrival; painted walls from the Tyrol; mosques from Constantinople; Tartar temples from Bucharia; pagodas pavillions, and virandas, from China; cacarets from Spain; dungeons, prisons, and public offices from France; architectural ruins from Rome, terraces and trellisses from Naples; and ware-houses from Wapping.

"Having heard accounts of its immense population, you wander through deserted streets. Passing suddenly towards that quarter where the shops are situated, you might walk upon the heads of thousands. The daily throng is there so immense, that, unable to force a passage through it, or assign any motive that might convene such a multitude, you ask the cause; and you are told that it is always the same.—Nor is the costume less various than the aspect of the buildings; Greeks, Turks, Tartars, Cossacks, Chinese, Muscovites, English, French, Italians, Poles, Germans, all parade in the habits of their respective countries.

"We are in a Russian inn: in a complete epitome of the city itself.—The next room to ours was filled by mbassadors from Persia. In a chamber beyond the Persians, lodged a party of Kirgisians: a people yet unknown, nd any of whom might be exhibited n a cage, as some newly discovered pecies. They had bald heads, covered with colonial embroibered caps, and ore sheep hides. Beyond the Kirgisians lodged a *nidus* of Bucharians, ild as the asses of Numidia. All ese were ambassadors from their different districts, extremely jealous of ch other, who had been to St. Petersrgh, to treat of commerce, peace & ar. The doors of all the chambers ttered into one gloomy passage, so at sometimes we all encountered, & rmed a curious masquerade. The irgisians and Bucharians are best at ms length: but the worthy old Persan, whose name was *Orazai*, often changed visits with us, He brought presents, according to the custom his country; and was much pleased th an English pocket knife we had ven him, with which he said he uld shave his head. At his devotis, he stood silent for an hour togeer, on two small carpets, barefooted, ith his face towards Mecca; holding he said intellectual converse with ahomet.

From the LONDON SUN.

MEMOIRS OF SUCHET.

One of Bonaparte's Generals and Counts, and lately created a Marshal, one of the Corsican's Grand Dignataries.

OF Suchet, the "Conqueror of Tarragona," we have heard, but he has en known only as the *inhuman and ncivilized barbarian*, that in cold lood caused thousands to be put to e sword for that which ought to have aised his admiration instead of calling orth his cruelty. The memoirs of uch a man must excite interest, and with this expectation we have extracted the following particulars from the *Antigallican Monitor*:

"I have often had occasion to remark, that the most conspicuous of Bonaparte's Generals, are men sprung from the lowest ranks of society—brutal, ignorant, rapacious and cruel.—Of this order is *Count* Suchet, the conqueror of Tarragona, and who, for the very *humane* report to his master, lately published, wherein he threatens to destroy the city by fire, should the garrison continue to hold out, was made a marshal and grand dignitary of the French empire!

"Suchet is a native of Lyons, where he was bound apprentice io a *hair dresser*, and the revolution found *Count* Suchet shaving or dressing hair and wigs. He, like many other worthies of those *good* times, quitted his comb and curling irons, to take up arms in support of that fabric of human wisdom.' Jacobinical declamation at the Jacobinical Club at Lyons, soon procured him an admission into the national guards, and in 1792 he was appointed captain. In 1793, when the representative of the people Challiers, was condemned to death at Lyons, for his cruelty, our hero of the comb was obliged to fly his native place. He wandered about the country with the revolutionary army, and was for a considerable time the associate of the infamous Jourdan, *coup tete* (head cutter.) When Fouche and Collet d'Herbois were sent as commissioners of the Convention to that unfortunate city, he returned again and committed every sort of excess: he assisted at the military Commissions which condemned hundreds of persons of all sexes and ages to death in the course of a day. The *civism* of Count Suchet recommended him to the notice of some of the generals who commanded the Revolutionary armies, and who had the *guillotine ambulantes* (portable guillotines) always with them.—It was under one of these Generals, of the name of Rousin, that he served as Colonel in one of the regiments of the line, and in the Vendee, when under the orders of Santerre, he was promoted to the rank of general of brigade.—Santerre's army being successful in Vendee, Rousin's division was again ordered to Lyons, and Suchet was then appointed the Chief of the Staff, where he committed every cruelty that the most savage natural ferocity can dictate. When Rousin was accused in Paris, whither he was conducted to be guillotined by order of Robespierre, on account of his attachment to Herbert, of countenancing the infamous conduct of his etat-major (Staff) he answered, 'what would you have me do? I know as well as you do that they are no better than a gang of robbers, but I am obliged to have such rascals in my army. Do you think you can get honest men to serve in a Revolutionary army?'

"Our Hero of the curling irons had more good fortune than his general (a ci-devant dramatic poet) for the latter was guillotined; but the former on account of his great *civism*, was promoted to the rank of general of division, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary army, which was something similar to our *posse comitatis*, merely to suppress riots. He had a Pro Consul of the Convention always attending him, as was customary in those times, and the name of this *worthy* patriot, his attendant, was Maignet, an ex-advocate. It was with this *spotless* republican that *Count* Suchet was guilty of an act similar to that for which Napoleon has lately created him a Marshal! Indeed, it has always happened that he who was a favorite of Robespierre has likewise become so with Bonaparte.

"A tree of *Liberty*, it seems, was cut down at a town called Bedoin.—When Suchet and the pro-consul heard of this afflicting intelligence, they instantly repaired with their revolutionary army, and the *guillotine ambulante* to the spot—*the town was set on fire, and all the inhabitants, without distinction, guillotined and shot!* This was done by a decree of the pro-consul, bearing date the 17th (the 6th of May, 1794)* emanating from a self-created tribunal, called *tribunal de Orange*. Not content with this act of barbarity, all the adjacent villages and towns were given up to plunder, and afterwards burnt. The inhabitants took refuge in the mountains, whither Suchet followed them with a battalion of the regiment de l'Ard eche, and had them all shot!!!

"The Moniteur will confirm the truth of this statement; for in that paper, the committee of public safety made a long and grand report of this act of *civism*.

"Shortly after the above act, Robespierre fell; the new committee of public safety recalled the pro-consul, who was accused in the convention by the deputy Goupilean, on the 25th of August, 1794; on the 5th December and April, 1795,† of the following atrocities:—That he, Maignet, the pro-consul, with his military commander, Suchet, had made ditches in the vicinity of the town of Orange and Bedoin, filled with burning lime, in which they threw their victims, some of whom were not even dead! It was also stated in the convention, that a young girl of eighteen years of age, who applied to the general Suchet to obtain a pardon for her father was herself guillotined. An old man, of eighty-seven years old, who had been six years in his second childhood, was also guillotined by that monster, *because he was rich!* The pro-consul escaped punishment at that time; but when Bonaparte usurped the government in 1799, he was deported to Cayenne.

"But, to return to our hero, Suchet. After his colleague was denounced in Paris, he absented himself from the army, and wandered about the country, in various situations, till the great and grand Napoleon, who so well knows how to distinguish and reward merit, gave Suchet a command in the army of Italy. However, when he entered the army under Bonaparte, he had only the rank of colonel (chef de brigade) as a general in the revolutionary gave no rank whatever in the regular army.

"Suchet continued with the army of Italy, and did not follow his great and good friend Bonaparte to Egypt. When Switzerland was invaded by the directory, Suchet's regiment was attached to the French army under Gen. Schaembourg, who commanded the unprovoked hostilities towards that once happy country! In a district of Switzerland, where he commanded, he was accused of having murdered eight hundred women, and a great number of children. The men were all in the army. In No. 197, of the Moniteur of the year VI. there is a letter of his to the editor of that paper, exculpating himself of the accusation, and attempting to deny the charge.—Nevertheless, he was shortly after appointed general of brigade under the orders of Massena; and having conducted himself at the taking of Ancona, like a revolutionary cut throat, he was cashiered, but soon after restored to the army of Italy. He was at the famous battle of Novi, and was afterwards appointed to a command under Massena, who was shortly after blockaded in Genoa in 1800.

"This is the character of one of Bonaparte's generals sent to subdue Spain; and it is well worthy of observation, that with the exception of Marmont, the generals whom he sent to that country, and to Portugal, have all distinguished themselves for their ferocity; such as Soult, Massena, Victor, Loison, Bessieres, Junot, Murat, Savary; the two latter of whom commanded in Spain at the time the royal family of that country was trepanned."

* *See the Moniteur of June*, 1794

† *See the Moniteur of the above dates.*

LONDON, *August* 18.

From Gottenburg we have the following communicated by an American gentleman:

"Mr. Irving's arrival in Denmark has saved the merchants in the United States (in about eighty sail which have passed up the Sound without interruption) at least half a million of dollars in expences, which would have been incurred by their detention and trials, as none would have escaped; and as the system of last year would have been pursued, many, however innocent would have been condemned.—The few cases undecided on his arrival (those under British convoy excepted) will not be condemned. His reception was very flattering, and a total change has taken place in their conduct to our flag."

After the report of hostilities breaking out again in the north had nearly died away, it has been revived with fresh vigour, Bonaparte, it is said, intends to proceed immediately to Germany, and to assemble French, Prussian, and the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy on the frontiers of Poland. Preparations are said to be actually making at Eylau for his reception. One letter from Prussia says, 'the die is cast—war is inevitable.'

We do not think that Russia will go to war with France before she makes her peace with Turkey. Though the very circumstance of her being at war with another power, might determine Bonaparte to commence hostilities against her. Be this, however, as it may, the fact of a change in the Russian councils, relative to the continental system, is admitted in her ports this season, and a list of 131 vessels, which had gained admission, was yesterday handed about among the merchants.

An article from Petersburgh of July 16, says, "on the 29th inst. the commissioners of the customs will sell by public auction, for the benefit of the revenue, a quantity of articles of ironmongery which has been confiscated as being of English manufacture.

About fifty tons of specie, amounting to a million sterling, belonging to the East-India company, were landed at Deal last week from the China fleet.

Upwards of eight hundred Dutch fishermen have recently made application to the British government to be taken under its protection, and have solicited to be allowed to settle on some part of the east coast of Scotland.

A mail from Anholt arrived this morning. It has brought deplorable accounts of the situation of every part of the continent. No trade; no manufactories; estates rapidly falling in value, while the burthens imposed on them are increasing. And to these calamities the damage done in many parts by lightning and tempests, by hail storms of extraordinary duration, by incessant rains which have overflowed rivers, and destroyed the hopes and homes of husbandmen.

WATERFORD, (Ire.) *Aug.* 21—In our last we announced the arrival in this city of ten of the priests who had recently landed at Dartmouth from France. They had resided about a year in Paris, and they left that city because they wished to escape from the tyranny of Bonaparte, of whose measures they speak in terms of the most indignant and unqualified reprobation.

The largest church in Paris generally presents no greater congregation on Sundays or Holydays than from 20 to 30 females. In Rome, before the order (as we call it) for the dispersion of the clergy, there were 580 priests. When the ecclesiastics of that city were called upon to take the oath of fealty to the emperor, as king of Italy, only one was found who would do so. The second person who was required to swear, refused. He was immediately embraced by all his brethren, who *una voce*, declared they could acknowledge no other sovereign of the patrimony of St. Peter but the Pope. The consequence of which was the arrest of multitudes, and shortly after, only *four* priests were to be found in the whole city. The priests were transported to different fortresses—600 of them were immured in the dungeons of Alexandria in Piedmont. The fact of the excommunication of Bonaparte is placed beyond all question by the arrival of these gentlemen.

Before the reverend gentlemen left Paris, the ecclesiastical council, recently assembled in that city by Bonaparte, had been broken up for not being sufficiently subservient to his will. It appears that some of the measures recommended to the Council for their adoption had in view the investiture of Bonaparte with powers inconsistent with the usages, and subversive of the unity of the Roman Catholic Church, for this grand point 106 members of the council voted against the measure, and only 15 for it. It will surprise our readers to learn that the celebrated Cardinal Maury, the once exiled and zealous advocate of the Bourbons and the Church, was at the head of this trifling minority.——The minority of the Council, with their vacillating leader, form a Secret Committee, and were deliberating on the most necessary means to carry Bonapart's sacrilegious measures into effect. It is understood that when the decrees of the pliant committee shall be promulgated they will be accompanied by an oath which every priest will be required to take, acknowledging the validity of the measures, and professing implicit obedience to the decrees of the committee. The appointments of Bishops to the vacant Seas by Bonaparte, without the approbation of the Holy Father, is already resisted by the Clergy.—— The Archbishop of Paris is vacant. to which it is thought that Bonaparte will appoint the supple Maury, in which case the Clergy of the Diocese are nearly unanimous in their determination to refuse obedience to him as their spiritual superior.

The new levies are composed of boys, and there are no veterans in France but the Imperial Guard.

PARIS Aug 12—We are assured that a Curier arrived from the army of Arragon, has brought intelligence that Montserset, a fortified monastry, some leagues from Taragona, has been carried at the point of the bayonet, by the army of Marshal SUCHET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 11, 1811.

The returns of the election for Allegheny county were not received when this paper was put to press.—The districts from which we have heard give a majority in favour of the bank ticket.

The following is believed to be a correct account of all the grocers and taverns in the city of New-York, taken by an actual count of each grocer and taverner in the year 1811.

Grocers,	1303
Taverns,	160
Making in the whole,	1463

Which brings in the enormous sum of $ 15755 75 cents to the state, allowing each grocer to pay 10 dollars, and tavern-keepers $ 15 25-100 on the average.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, has been under the direction of Federalists ever since the parties in this country have been distinguished by the names of Federalists and Democrats. Mr. Jefferson has not had the chance of furnishing that state with any Browns, Bidwells, Gannetts, and other treasury leaches, and the people have been too wise to select them—and what has been the result? No debts no arerages of taxes, a full treasury, and ample provision for the education of the poor. A writer in a late Connecticut Courant addressing the people observes,

At the close of last war the state was plunged deeply in debt. Thirty years of peace and prudence have wiped away the debt, and filled our treasury with nearly two Millions of dollars.—This is not only an evidence of your good judgement in the choice of your rulers, but a pledge of their future fidelity.

"You have here fellow citizens a statement of your finances for the month of May last. We challenge any state of the Union for a parallel.—Nay any portion of equal extent and population in Europe.

STATEMENT,

To the General Assembly in May 1811, of the funds of the State, viz.

Stock in Banks,	dols 125,050	0
Funded 6 per cent of the U. States real capital,	345,487	49
Funded 3 per cent stock,	50,038	6
Cash in the Treasury appropriated to Civil List expences,	23,618	91
Bonds, new lands, etc. avails of new lands sold, the interest of which is appropriated for support of sch.	1,504,929	81
	1,754,074	37

The state owed no debts at the above date and every tax was paid.

"It therefore is highly important to yourselves and posterity to preserve this important fund from being squandered.—If it falls under the controul of our rulers at Washington, or their friends, depend upon it a two years war will leave our treasury empty."

One million three hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the support of schools! The state owed no debts, and every tax was paid!

Can there be any higher eulogium pronounced on the integrity and wisdom of men, who thus conduct public measures? Will the management of the affairs of Virginia bear any comparison, with all her resources, and with all her talents?

Norfolk Ledger.

The integrity of a man may be sometimes discovered in knowing who are his enemies; vicious men usually hate virtuous men.

The democrats have lately acquired a great aid in citizen Genet of famous or rather infamous memory. This quondam fire-brand minister, is at present occupied in writing against the *Hon. Timothy Pickering*. We congratulate our opponents in the acquisition of this citizen Genet. That great and good man Washington, honoured Mr. Pickering with his confidence in peace and war, and that is enough to bring upon him the abuse of a wretch, whose very name fills the breast of every American with indignation. Matchless impudence! One would think that Genet would be satisfied to remain in disgraceful obscurity.

Norfolk Ledger.

From the New-York Gazette.

With a full approbation of the general spirit of your paper, and particularly impressed by the candid sentiments taken from the Courier, an English paper, in this morning's Gazette, respecting the differences between our country and their's. To sooth my mind I had recourse, not to wine or ardent spirits, but to poetry. I took up the "Elegy in a Country Church Yard," and was affected to tears, by the following verses.

"The applause of list'ning senates to command,
"The threats of pain and ruin to despise:
"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
"And read their history in a nation's eyes."

☞ GEN. WASHINGTON.

"Their lot forbade: nor circumscribed alone,
"Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined,
"Forbade to wade thro' slaughter to a throne,
"And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

☞ BONAPARTE.

These verses were written by Mr. Gray, when Washington was a boy, and Bonaparte not then born, into this troubled, miserable world!

I close with recommending the religious, the truly virtuous, and well meaning of each party, to cooly reflect ere it be too late, and to read the text 23d chap. Matthew, 37th verse—substituting New-York for Jerusalem.

Sept. 24.

It is rumoured that the Secretary of States' answer to Mr. Proudman's late despatches is of a pacific and satisfactory nature; and that Mr. P. has taken his departure from Hampton Roads direct for England.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The Raleigh Register says—with much concern we state, that in consequence of some improper conduct of the students of the University of this state, the faculty, on Friday, the 30th ult. was under the necessity of suspending 38 of them, which, with 8 previously suspended, make *forty* now excluded at present from the institution. We have not heard the particulars of this unhappy affair with sufficient correctness to authorise a publication of them.

Several Canadian French have arrived in great discontent at Boston, having been banished from the English provinces, by order of the go-

vernor, on suspicion of their intriguing in counter politics to the established authorities. So bold a measure has never before been resorted to by the English, unless under martial law in the colonies, or a suspension of the habeas corpus act in the mother country.—*N. Y. E. Post*,

---

We are happy to state, that accounts from New-Orleans as late as Sept. 6, announce the abatement of the late sickness at that place. Although a great degree of sickness had pervaded the city during the season, the mortality had been comparatively small.

Three Americrn seamen were shot at Teneriffe on the 3d of July, and their heads cut off and placed on hooks; their crime was murdering their captain, mate, cook and a Spanish priest a passenger in their vessel.

From the Boston Repertory, Sept. 24.

SPANISH EXPEDITION.—Yesterday arrived the brig Hamlet, Clark, in 38 days from Algesiras—brings no account of any recent fighting, but confirms the report that a Spanish expedition had gone up the Mediterranean. Transports with 5000 bbls. of flour and other provisions, and between 20 and 30 pieces of artillery, left Cadiz the 28th of July, touched at Algesiras, and went through the streights, their first destination said to be Carthagena.

From the United States Gazette.

"THE CUP IS FULL!"

"MY VOICE IS STILL FOR WAR!"

"*The Tomahawk is Up!*"

Such are the war whoops of our democratic editors throughout the Union. But why is all this cry for "War! War! War!"—Why not *strike?*—The war whoop will soon cease to frighten our foes, unless we raise the tomahawk and prepare to strike.

If Britain, or any other nation "has done us an essential injury," why has not the government vindicated our cause? Why have they not punished the aggressor? If the complaints of our Frenchified editors against England are just—if she is the aggressor, the tyrant, the pirate, they represent, then are our rulers a set of dastardly, pusillanimous wretches, and dare not avenge our wrongs: or they are a stupid unfeeling set, as regardless of their own duties as of our rights, *sleeping at their posts!* I say if the complaint of the democratic editors are well founded, then is our administration no longer fit to be trusted!—They ought instead of listening to the war whoop of hireling editors, and issuing proclamations from a bomb-mortar, they ought to have assumed an attitude seriously hostile, they ought to have prepared for war; in the still small voice of injured justice, which will not brook insult, and knows how to right itself, they ought to have demanded reparation, and if refused, they ought to have declared war. They ought to commence it openly, and as Bonaparte requires, "*by their own acts.*" Such a war necessary to our national interest and national honour, openly and manfully commenced, would meet the approbation and support of an injured people. No sacrifice no suffering would induce them to shrink from the dreadful *tug of war*: and our rulers would deserve and command the applause of the nation.

But if we are to be *tricked* into a war by the intrigues either of *our own* or of a *foreign government*, or *kicked* and *cuffed*, and *war-whooped* into it, by seditious foreigners and democratick editors—then, indeed will it be a baleful and ruinous war—it will be confusion to its fomenters, downfall to our rulers, and ruin to the nation! *Washingtonian.*

From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 28.]

By the mail head it will be seen that our Lisbon dates are brought down to the 20th August. Both the French and allied army had made a northern progress. The French, under Marmont, had proceeded to the Agueda and Coa on the Portuguese frontier, near Ciudad Rodrigo; where they had been joined by the troops from the North under Generals Bonet and Dobienne; which must have augmented their force to perhaps 50,000 men. Lord Wellington, always keeping in a line between his enemy and Lisbon, had advanced, to the vicinity of the Coa, and on the 17th Aug. had his H. Q. at Selerico, not far from Guarda, where he had perhaps 55;000 men; which he could augment in a short time to 70,000. Soult had gone into Andalusia to direct operations against Cadiz. Those who bear a brain on war events will see, that these new positions are similar to those held prior to the battle of Albuera, or immediately after the expulsion of Massena from Portugal. We may speedily expect more "bloody news" from that quarter.

Marshal Beresford was near Lisbon, organizing and equipping the Portuguese recruits; of which he had sent 8 or 9000 to the army. We consider the Lisbon report of the advance of 200,000 men from France, as mere gossiping rumor; and the account of 11,000 sick at Lisbon as a ridiculous exaggeration. We have letters from that city, to the 10th which mention the subject; but which say there are not more than 3000 in the hospitals, Portuguese and British. The accounts generally were that the army was very healthy for the season.

The accounts from Spain were gloomy. The fall of Tarragona had spread dismay in the South; and occasioned the dispersion of Camp averde's army; and the submission of some of the guerrillas. Figuera was expected to follow the fate of Tarragona and Montserrat.—

Cortes were very unpopular with the army; as they had not been careful to provide even necessaries for them. Blake had been at Cadiz with the ragged troops; and it was hoped had helped them from the four millions of dollars which had lately arrived from Vera Cruz. It had been stated that the Cortes and Regency had received one hundred millions of dollars from the new world; and yet had permitted the defenders of the soil, to be naked and famished. There is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." In the north the spirit of patriotism was highly animated.

The British king was alive on the 18th of August—His mental malady was then such as excluded all expectation of his ever again swaying the regal sceptre:—But his constitution and bodily health did not give indication of a speedy dissolution.—*Boston Centinel.*

NEW-YORK, *September 25.*

Captain Dolliver, of the ship Remittance, arrived yesterday, informs us, that he left Lisbon the 20th of August; at that time information had been received from lord Wellington's army as late as the 17th. The English head-quarters were at Celerico; and the French were advancing. About 11,000 British troops were sick in the hospitals at Lisbon. Reinforcements were daily arriving from England. It was reported that Bonaparte was marching into Spain with 200,000 men. London papers to the 12th of August had been received in Lisbon; they stated that the king was still alive but very ill. Capt. Dolliver read the London papers, and says that they contained no other news.

CINCINNATI, *Sept. 22.*

Died in this town, on Tuesday evening the 24th inst. DAVID ZEIGLER, Esq. Collector of the port of Cincinnati. He was a native of Germany, and came into Pennsylvania some time before the commencement of the revolutionary war. He was among the first in that war who entered the field as a subaltern, in the cause of his adopted country, and in the course of it received several wounds—maintaining on all occasions, the character of a zealous, a brave, and an active officer, to the end of the glorious struggle. When it was found necessary to raise an army for the protection of our western frontiers, he was appointed a captain under the command of brigadier general Harmar, and in that capacity served, first in garrison at Fort Harmar, where he married at Marietta; afterwards at Fort Washington, and in the memorable, though unfortunate, campaign of 1790 against the Indians, which crimsoned the field with much of the best blood of our little army. After this captain Zeigler was promoted to the rank of major of the first regiment, in which he had served as captain—and marched with the army, then commanded by major general St. Clair, in the still more unfortunate campaign of '91—but was not in the battle, his regiment having been previously detached on separate service. From some cause of disgust the major soon afterwards resigned his commission, and once more retired to private life. He returned to the western country, and commenced a successful commercial career in this town, until sickness disabled him, for several months before his death, from the further prosecution of business. He was a good husband, good neighbor, a punctual dealer, and, in truth, an upright man.

On Thursday following the corpse was interred with military honors, and was accompanied to the grave by the Harmonical Society, who played on various wind instruments during the procession, which was extremely numerous and respectable. Thus has America lost another of her Revolutionary officers.

RANAWAY

On Monday night, the 7th instant, an apprentice to the Printing business, named

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

He is about 18 years old, small and slender for his age, sandy hair. I will give *Five Dollars* to any person who will apprehend and secure him in jail, so that I may punish him for his ingratitude.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1811.

N. B. Those printers with whom I exchange papers will oblige me by inserting this two or three times.

WILLIAM JACK,

CURRIER,

INFORMS the people of Pittsburgh an its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in the south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. Fulton's Store, and near Mr. M'Clurg's, where he has an assortment of the different kinds of LEATHER, which he will sell on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase leather will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Tanners may have a generous price for all kinds of leather in the ruff, by applying as above.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse;* where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his

NIGHT SCHOOL

will commence on the 14th of October, instant, in the *Stone House* in Second Street, where he keeps his day school.

N. B. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock. October 7, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of Land, called "St. Matthew," situate on the north west side of the Ohio, in the county of Westmoreland (now the county of Allegheny) in the third district of donation land, No. 139, beginning at a post on the bank of said river, thence by lot No. 138, north 291 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 134, east 163 perches to a post, thence by Samuel Nicholson's district south 364 perches to a chesnut oak on the bank of said river, thence down the same 177 perches to the place of beginning, containing 310 acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances; the property of *David Duff*, at the suit of Samuel Duff, assignee of John Smith, who was assignee of William Henderson.

Wm WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, a small dark bay *MARE*, with a bob tail, and small star in her forehead. I request the owner to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the

REFORMED PRESBYTERY,

In the case of the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A small Tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON.

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

Messrs. *CHUTE & NOYES*,

EVENING SCHOOL commences the 1st of October next.

They also propose on Sabbath morning, the 22d inst. to open a SUNDAY MORNING SCHOOL, to commence at the hour of 8 A. M. and continue until 10. They propose to divide the males and females into separate apartments. The design of the School is to instruct those who wish to attend, the Catechism, and hear them read the Holy Scriptures.

No pecuniary compensation is desired; a consciousness of doing good will be an ample reward.

D. CHUTE,
J. NOYES.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1811.

Just received and for Sale a large quantity of

MUSKRAT & RACOON SKINS,

Pot-ash, Alkaline-salts, Lake Salt, Feathers, and *Country Sugar.* The Racoon and Muskrats will be sent to Philadelphia in a few weeks if not sold.

Wanted, a few barrels Whiskey, and 10 or 20 dozen Wool Hats.

I will deliver Salt now for Whiskey and Highwines in the spring.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

A WET NURSE.

WANTED a *WET NURSE*, with a good breast of milk; one without a child would be preferred. Enquire of

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, for more than six months, are requested to make payment without delay, which will prevent trouble and costs.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

TO LET

A well finished frame House, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets. For terms apply as above.

HOOP POLES WANTED.

ONE DOLLAR per hundred will be given, by the subscriber, for good stout Barrel Hoop Poles, if delivered during this month; also, a good steady Cooper wanted.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poynts*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811. tf

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his *Evening School* will commence on Monday the 7th of October, in the room occupied by his day school.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM proposes to open a *SELECT SCHOOL* on the 15th of October ensuing, in a spacious room immediately over the store of *Mr. Thomas Algee*, Market street. The several branches of an English and classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms of tuition to *J. GRAHAM* or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR AND LADIES HABIT MAKER,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Third street, two doors above Wood street, south side, where he offers for Sale on low terms, a good assortment of

Superfine and coarse broad cloths,
Superfine and common coatings,
Superfine double mill'd and common cassimeres,
Velvets and cords,
A neat assortment of waistcoating and pelice cloths
All sorts of suspenders and flannels.

S. Thompson hopes from his long experience in his business, that he will merit a share of the public patronage—and assures all those who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make their clothes in the neatest and most fashionable manner; he will be equally thankful for the custom of those who purchase their stuffs at other places.

September 30, 1811.

N. B. Two good journeymen taylors are immediately wanted at the above place; also, two apprentices who can bring good recommendations with them—boys from the country will be preferred.

Monongahela Bridge Company.

At a meeting of the managers of the Monongahela Bridge Company, held at the house of Samuel Peebles, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the 30th Aug. 1811 it was

Resolved, that nine per cent be paid on the first installment of the shares subscribed in the capital stock of said company, to Thomas Cromwell, Treasurer, and before the first day of October next, in order to pay the necessary expences incurred in taking subscriptions, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, for the information of the stockholders.

E. PENTLAND. Sec'ry.

September 16.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made kuown by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 17th October, inst. a purse of

SIXTY DOLLARS

will be run for over a handsome course at the Two Mile Run, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, to be won by the best two of three 3 mile heats.

On Friday the 18th, a purse of

THIRTY DOLLARS

free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted, to be won by the best two of three 2 mile heats.

On Saturday the 19th a

SWEEPSTAKE,

consisting of all the entrance money, to be won by the best two of three 1 mile heats, the winning horses of the preceding days excepted. 9th October, 1811.

PETER A. LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment, he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality

And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORCE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Miller's run, between Coulter's mill and Noblesburgh, a brown STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DARBY DONLEAVY.

September 28, 1811.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Zelinople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, an apprentice boy named THOMAS BROOKS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a blue cassimer coat, a nankeen coatee, two pair blue nankeen and one pair gingham pantaloons. It is supposed that he has gone towards the state of Ohio. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID ARONELL.

Sept. 23, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 15th inst. out of the pasture of the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fifteen hands high—six years old—a small star in his forehead—trots and paces;—whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he may be punished, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone.

Andrew Watson.

Septem[illegible]

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	5[illegible]	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and ratts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!
Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

B[illegible] green Havannc aoffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,
At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a
Screw Augur Manufactory,
will employ two or three hands, with o without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c. so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.
August 1, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

MA[illegible] *RATES BLANKS,*
[illegible]arious kinds,
[illegible]is Office.

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Mr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10years can testify The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store. They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.
September 19, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Ware house in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.
August 26. tf

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.
August 2, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 259 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.
July 22, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Kendrick & Ayres dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of August last. All persons indebted to said concern will see the necessity of paying off their accounts to prevent trouble, and those having demands against them are requested to present the same for settlement.

BENJAMIN KENDRICK,
JOHN AYRES.
September 13, 1811.